

The Gazette



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NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 6th February, 1959:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
16	No. IPC(1)/59, dated 7th February, 1959.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Re constitution of the Central and Regional Film Advisory Committees.
17	No. 10 ITC(PN)/59, dated 10th February, 1959.	Do.	Licensing of coal-tar dyes and certain types of textile chemicals against export of cotton fabrics etc.
18	No. 33 (2)-TMP/FMC/58, dated 11th February, 1959.	Do.	Decision that section 15 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 should be applied to Gur immediately.
19	No. 11-ITC(PN)/59, dated 11th February, 1959.	Do.	Release of Raw films to the Cinema industry.

Copies of the *Gazettes extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 16th February 1959

No. 14-Pres/59.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS II to the under-mentioned personnel for conspicuous gallantry:

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names).

1 IC1584 A/Major DAI CHAND SINGH PRATAP
5 Gorkha Rifles (25th May 1957).

On 25th May 1957, 'A' Company, 6/5th Gorkha Rifles (Ft), under the command of Acting Major Dalchand Singh Pratap, was operating in the Chishlimi—Chesholmi area in Naga Hills. It encountered about 100 SEMA hostiles armed with two Light Machine Guns, Tommy and Sten Guns and rifles. They had taken up well concealed positions in broken ground overlooking the track, and opened fire from 20 yards range. Major Pratap received a Light Machine Gun burst on his right thigh. Despite his wounds he made a charge and killed the hostile gunner. At this time the other Light Machine Gun, which was 30 yards away opened on Major Pratap from the left, hitting him in the face and chest and he fell down severely wounded. In spite of his wounds Major Pratap ordered his rear platoon to close in upon the hostiles from a flank. The Company inspired by his example of bravery and daring tackled the hostiles with such determination that they withdrew into thick jungle. While the Company suffered two casualties including Major Pratap, it was able to inflict about 10 casualties on the hostiles.

Major Pratap's daring leadership and personal courage was an example to his men and in the best traditions of the Army.

2. No. 4035908 Rfn JAMAN SINGH GUSAIN, 3rd Bn The Garhwal Rifles. (10th May 1957).

On 9th May 1957, Rfn Jaman Singh Gusain was the leading scout of Number 6 platoon of B Company which was given the task of clearing a well defended hostile camp on the Barail Range in the Naga Hills. The terrain was difficult. There was only one narrow approach to the camp guarded by carefully sited automatic weapons of the hostiles. Well knit hostile fire made the advance of the Platoon extremely difficult. Rifleman Gusain fearlessly advanced on the position firing from the hip. Before, however, he could close with the hostiles he was severely wounded in the shoulder and fell. Despite his wounds he crawled up to the hostile sangar and hurled a hand grenade into it killing one hostile and injuring others. Although he was bleeding profusely he captured a rifle and enabled his platoon to charge and overrun the hostile position.

Rifleman Jaman Singh Gusain set a fine example of gallantry and devotion to duty in the best traditions of the Army.

3 No. 5891386 Rfn BHIMBAHADUR KHATTRI, 1/9 Gorkha Rifles (26th November 1956).

At 0200 hours on the 26th November 1956 the quarter guard of the 1st Battalion 9th Gorkha Rifles noticed a large fire in Trahagam, a village halfway between Chowkubal and Kopawar in the Kashmir Valley, and raised the fire alarm. By the time the first batch of troops reached the scene about eight houses were blazing fiercely and the fire was spreading rapidly through the wooden structures of the other houses.

Rifleman Bhim Bahadur Khattari who was one of the first batch to arrive saw an old man trying to escape from the upper storey of a house. He immediately climbed up through the blazing house and falling debris and helped the infirm old man down. Choking fumes and the extreme heat made further rescue work extremely hazardous, but Rifleman Khattari, although aware of the danger to his own life, again set out to climb up to the window of the crumbling house as he had heard cries of others awaiting rescue.

At this instant a twenty foot blazing log, rolled down from the roof and struck Rifleman Khattari dashing him to the ground. He staggered up and attempted to climb up to the window again but collapsed and fell unconscious.

This selfless heroism was in the best traditions of the Army.

4. No. 7019188 Ctn/Elec JAIKARAN, EME. (6th May 1957).

On 6th May 1957, an ambush party of the battalion, approximately 15 strong was going towards Thizama village in the Naga Hills. At about 0800 hrs, as their vehicle was passing through an area of low hills about 50 hostiles opened fire on them from both sides of the road. Almost every member of the party including the Bren gunner, was

wounded. The Light Machine Gun of the party fell off the vehicle and before they could pull up the gun was left nearly thirty yards behind. The hostiles effectively covered this gap by their fire. Undaunted, Electrician Jaikaran jumped out of the vehicle and crawling across the bullet-riddled gap succeeded in retrieving the Light Machine Gun. No. 1 gunner who was lying wounded managed to set up the gun and fire it. When it ran out of ammunition, Electrician Jaikaran crawled to the vehicle which was carrying the magazine box some forty yards away. While returning with the ammunition he was wounded.

Meanwhile an N.C.O. about twenty yards away from him was mortally wounded. In spite of his own injuries, Electrician Jaikaran crawled up to him under heavy fire and within full view of the hostiles and brought the body back to the vehicle.

He had one more contribution to make in this incident. His keen observation spotted a sniper in a tree who was making any movement on the road well nigh impossible. A rifleman of the party soon killed this sniper.

Throughout the operation Electrician Jaikaran displayed a very high degree of courage and devotion to duty which will be an inspiring example to his comrades for a long time to come.

No. 15-Pres/59.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS III, to the under-mentioned personnel for gallantry:

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names).

1 Major NAND LAIL JAMWAL (IC-3263), 9 Gorkha Rifles (22nd December 1956).

On 22nd December 1956, a convoy of four jeeps with Major Nand Lail Jamwal and an escort of 17 Other Ranks while going from Tichipami to Achisagami was ambushed by hostile Kaito Sema's gang near Sirohito. The hostiles numbering about 150 were armed with rifles and shot guns, two Light Machine Guns and grenades. The hostiles opened up with Light Machine Guns on the front and the rear vehicles, simultaneously killing Numbers 1 and 2 of the only Light Machine Gun in the convoy and wounding 4 others.

Major Jamwal ably organised the defence of the convoy and moved dauntlessly from one end to the other under heavy hostile fire exhorting his men. He kept the hostiles engaged for 3 hours until help reached him from Achisagami. At the end of the engagement only four jawans had been left uninjured.

Major Jamwal's determination and courage saved the convoy from being completely annihilated.

2 Lieut PREM NARAIN KACKER (IC 7041) 9 Gorkha Rifles (16th December 1956)

On 16th December 1956, Lieut Kacker while in command of a rifle company at Zoneboto, received information that Kaito Sema's gang of approximately a hundred hostiles with rifles and light automatic weapons was camping in the jungle near Iochomi. He quickly marched out with his Company at dead of night and surrounded the hostile camp. In the engagement which followed many hostiles were killed and three 303 rifles, one Japanese rifle, one twelve bore shot gun, two Light Machine Guns spare barrels and thousands of rounds of ammunition including 2 inch mortar bombs were captured.

Again on 22nd December 1956 when Lieut. Kacker was in command of a rifle company at Achisagami a jeep convoy of 2/9 Gorkha Rifles was ambushed at Sirohito by a hostile gang of approximately 150 hostiles. Immediately on hearing the firing, Lt Kacker moved with one platoon of his Company and arrived at the scene of battle within a few hours. His arrival considerably reduced the hostiles' pressure on the convoy. Further reinforcements from Tichipami also reached soon after and the hostiles retired leaving the beleaguered convoy with five killed and eight wounded.

On both these occasions Lt P N Kacker showed courage and leadership of a high order.

3 No 4032081 Havildar TRILOK SINGH KATHAIT, 3 Garhwal Rifles (Posthumous) (8th May 1957).

On 8th May 1957 Havildar Trilok Singh Kathait was commanding No. 5 Platoon of B Company, 3 Garhwal Rifles, which was ordered to clear a hostile camp on the Barail Range in the Naga Hills. Havildar Kathait's platoon was leading the advance when it came under heavy and sustained

fire from hostiles' dug in positions. The terrain was unsuitable for any further deployment and a deliberate charge was the only manoeuvre possible. Havildar Kathait correctly appreciating the situation charged the hostile post. On seeing the commander charging all alone the entire platoon followed him with great enthusiasm and vigour. On nearing the hostile post Havildar Kathait was shot through the chest but immediately threw a hand grenade, dislodging the hostiles. Even when lying critically wounded he kept exhorting his men to continue the assault.

But for this outstanding display of personal courage and leadership by Havildar Lilok Singh Kathait, the situation would have been very difficult for the whole company and it would have suffered many additional casualties.

4. No. 4032744 Naik GULAB SINGH NEGI, 3 Garhwal Rifles. (9th May 1957).

On 9th May 1957, as Naik Gulab Singh Negi was leading his Platoon against a camp of the hostiles on the Barail Range, the hostiles opened up fire with automatic weapons from well-concealed trenches and semi-sagar-positions. The hostile fire was so heavy and determined that the entire leading platoon was pinned down. Taking a Light Machine Gun from a sepoy who had been injured by a fall, Naik Gulab Singh Negi ran up to the hostile post, firing the Light Machine Gun from his hip. He accounted for all three hostiles in the forward bunker. As a result of this brave action the hostiles who had dug-in in the rear withdrew in panic leaving behind 2 Light Machine Gun magazines, one grenade and one Muzzle Loading Gun.

Naik Gulab Singh Negi's courageous and swift action saved the platoon from a dangerous situation.

5. No. 4032091 Naik PREM SINGH NEGI, 3 Garhwal Rifles. (15th March 1957).

On 15th March 1957, Naik Prem Singh Negi was leading a section of a platoon which was ordered to clear the route to Phagwara of hostile interference. The platoon had hardly covered a mile in thick forest when it encountered over one hundred armed hostiles. The leading scout of the section was seriously wounded in the abdomen by the first burst of a Light Machine Gun fired by the hostiles from the close range of fifteen yards. Naik Prem Singh Negi, who was behind the scout, immediately drew a grenade and threw it on the hostiles' gun position. He simultaneously rushed forward to rescue the wounded scout. Eight hostiles armed with long dabs and spears charged at him. Naik Negi repulsed them with sten gun fire and succeeded in pulling back the scout and his weapon to a safe place.

Naik Prem Singh Negi's courageous action not only prevented the wounded scout and his weapon from falling into the hands of the hostiles but also gained time for his platoon to deploy.

6. No. 5833318 Rfn. RUDRA BAHADUR THAPA, 2/9 Gorkha Rifles. (Posthumous) (22nd December, 1956).

On 22nd December 1956 Rifleman Rudra Bahadur Thapa was in the last Jeep in a convoy of 4 jeeps with 17 other Ranks which was going from Ichipani to Achisagami. The convoy ran into a well-organised ambush near Sirohito laid by hostile kaito Sema with his gang of approximately 150 who were armed with rifles and shot guns, two Light Machine Guns and grenades. The hostiles opened up with Light Machine Guns on the front and the rear vehicles, simultaneously killing or wounding with the first burst most of the escort in these two vehicles. Rifleman Thapa, carrying a grenade-firing rifle took up position near his vehicle and engaged the entrenched hostiles. The entire area was completely dominated by the hostiles. The Company Commander ordered the troops to keep up a steady fire, and prevent the hostiles from reaching the jeeps. Rifleman Thapa though wounded in the leg kept the hostiles engaged and when he ran out of grenades, took off the discharger cup and used ball ammunition against the hostiles attempting to reach his jeep. He was thrice wounded by the hostiles but maintained his offensive undeterred and managed to keep them at bay until he himself was killed after two and a half hours of tenacious firing.

The brave and courageous resistance put up by the late Rifleman Thapa prevented the hostiles from advancing on the vehicles from the rear and enabled the survivors of the other jeeps to fight the battle in the front.

7. No. JC-5305 Jemadar BALBIR SINGH, MM 3 Bn. The Para Regiment (Kumaon) (15th March, 1957).

On 15th March, 1957, the Battalion of Jemadar Balbir Singh left Deirai Balah in the Gaza Strip and was deployed on the Armistice Demarcation line which was a veritable minefield. The task of clearing the mines was given to the Pioneer Platoon of this battalion, commanded by Jemadar Balbir Singh. Without the help of an engineer Jemadar Balbir Singh and his men successfully cleared 300 mines in the Gaza Strip alone, out of which 175 were plastic mines. On 10th April, 1957, while the NCO was leading two mine-clearing parties working abreast, a mine exploded under prodding and blew up two sepoy of the first party. There

was at once great risk of sympathetic detonations, and sensing this, Jemadar Balbir Singh rushed in and with complete disregard for his own life dragged the two sepoy of the second party into a trench. Very soon after this two anti-personnel mines exploded but caused no harm.

On several occasions in the Sinai operation Jemadar Balbir Singh successfully carried out mine clearing without any incident. But for his untiring efforts the personnel of his Battalion might have suffered many casualties. His conduct throughout the period of his service in the United Nations Emergency Force was most exemplary and in the highest traditions of the Army.

8. No. H38887 Havildar DEWAN SINGH, 3 Bn. The Para Regt. (Kumaon) (Posthumous) (10th April, 1957).

On 10th April, 1957, Havildar Dewan Singh while serving with the United Nations Emergency Force in Sinai and Gaza Strip was leading No. 1 mine-lifting party with Naik Puran Chand and accounted for 17 plastic anti-tank mines and several anti-personnel mines. Although suffering from fatigue he refused to fall back in the absence of experienced relief in plastic mine-lifting. While Naik Puran Chand and his party were prodding the mines, an anti-personnel mine went off at a distance of five yards and severely wounded Havildar Dewan Singh. In spite of this, his sense of duty spurred him to continue to lead his party by personally going forward to assist Naik Puran Chand neutralise the 18th anti-tank mine of the day. The mine, however, exploded blowing up both Havildar Dewan Singh and Naik Puran Chand.

Havildar Dewan Singh set a fine example of leadership and personal courage. He sacrificed his life in the performance of his duty. Throughout the operations none of his men were involved in any accident and he was personally responsible for neutralising several anti-tank mines which needed skilled engineering experience. Havildar Dewan Singh's supreme sacrifice in the cause of his duty has set a fine example in the best traditions of our Army.

9. No. 4136122 Naik PURAN CHAND 3 Para Regt. (Kumaon) (Posthumous) (10th April, 1957).

On 10th April, 1957, while serving with the U.N. Emergency Force in Sinai and the Gaza Strip Naik Puran Chand who was No. 2 of the first mine-lifting party had accounted for many plastic anti-tank mines and anti-personnel mines with great courage. While he was prodding for mines along with Havildar Dewan Singh, an anti-personnel mine went off very near him and he received shrapnel wounds in many parts of his body. In spite of his wounds, Naik Puran Chand continued with his work to prevent sympathetic detonations. While so engaged another mine exploded resulting in the death of both himself and Havildar Dewan Singh.

During these dangerous operations of mine clearing he had neutralised several anti-tank mines that needed skilled engineering experience. Naik Puran Chand by his supreme sacrifice in the cause of his duty has set a fine example of personal courage which is in the best traditions of our Army.

10. No. 4131140 Sepoy BEG RAJ, 3 Para Regt. (Kumaon) (10th April, 1957).

On 10th April, 1957, the Pioneer Platoon of the third Battalion Para Regiment was engaged in clearing minefields on the Gaza Strip while employed in the United Nations Emergency Force. The Commander ordered two mine clearing parties to clear two gaps simultaneously at a distance of 20 yards from each other. Sep. Beg Raj was No. 2 of the 'B' lane clearing party. At about 1.30 hours a big explosion was heard from lane 'A' and the entire area was engulfed in clouds of dust. Regardless of the risk involved, Sepoy Beg Raj rushed towards the place of the incident by the shortest route, with the medical haversack which was lying in this lane. Sympathetic detonation blew up two more mines. Sepoy Beg Raj did not stop to take cover but dashed across the minefield hoping to render first aid to his comrades. He reached the site of the first explosion only to find his comrades already dead. The selfless act of Sepoy Beg Raj in rushing to the rescue of his comrades in complete disregard of his own safety was in the best traditions of our Army.

No. 16-Pres/59.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS II, to the under-mentioned personnel for conspicuous gallantry:

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names).

1. SS-18657 Captain HARBANS SINGH, 7 Bn. The Assam Rifles. (28th March 1956).

Two Assam Rifles' platoons under Captain Harbans Singh were hurriedly rushed to Sakhai on 26th March 1956 after the hostiles had overrun a strong police post at Satakha in the Naga Hills and it was feared that the nearby Sakhai post manned only by one platoon of police would meet a similar fate. No sooner did the reinforcement reached the post than the hostiles opened the attack. A fierce fight ensued and soon the post was surrounded by the hostiles. Next day the garrison was without rations and was running short of ammunition, to add to these troubles, the only source of water in that area also fell into the hands of the hostiles and

it was likely that the post would not hold out for another day. Capt. Harbans Singh was given permission to withdraw but refused to do so. His men in spite of their desperate situation due to thirst, hunger and lack of sleep held out until 28th March 1956 when the hostiles gave up their attack on the arrival of reinforcements to relieve Sakhai. Capt Harbans Singh in holding on to his post in the face of heavy odds showed great courage, determination and complete disregard of personal safety.

2. No. 31571 Jemadar INDRA BAHADUR GURUNG, 3 Bn. The Assam Rifles. (12th August 1956).

On 12th August 1956, Jemadar Indra Bahadur Gurung was commanding the point platoon of the column set for an attack on the hostile position at Sanglao. In order to bypass the numerous obstacles and pits laid by the hostiles it was decided to go through the thick undergrowth and bamboo jungle and so take the hostiles by surprise. Jemadar Indra Bahadur led the forward section which was cutting the jungle to make a way for the rest of the column. The task was very onerous, more particularly as it was raining heavily, but by his personal example Jemadar Indra Bahadur's men were spurred on until the main position at Sanglao was tactically sighted, trenches dug and bunkers built. The hostiles, about two hundred strong, were armed with Sten Guns, Bren Guns, Rifles and other weapons. Of the two platoons ordered to attack them, Jemadar Gurung's platoon was on the right and his task was to capture the highest pimple from where Bren guns were firing more or less non-stop. There were six bunkers on this pimple and each one of them was manned by six hostiles. Jemadar Gurung led his platoon with great courage, determination and complete disregard of his personal safety through the thickest obstacle belt ever encountered. He repeatedly attacked these strongly defended posts and before it could get dark, the main position was captured. During this attack, his platoon counted four hostiles dead on the spot and the remainder withdrew leaving their arms and ammunition.

On the 14th of August 1956, the hostiles tried to raid the platoon camp. At the time two thirds of the platoon were out. But Jemadar Gurung with the few men left behind defended the camp, and forced the hostiles back. Jemadar Indra Bahadur Gurung in these operations showed great devotion to duty, and personal bravery.

No. 17-Pres/59.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS III, to the undermentioned personnel for gallantry:—

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names).

1. No. 31334 Subedar DAMBAR BAHADUR RANA, 3 Bn., The Assam Rifles. (8th August 1956).

Subedar Dambar Bahadur Rana, commanding No. 16 Platoon of 3rd Bn. Assam Rifles, was second in command of a column which was given the task of clearing the area East of ZUNKI River and destroying the hostiles' positions. On the night of 7/8 August 1956, it was decided to attack Kengnyu village situated on a knoll. The hostiles were fifty strong and armed with Bren and Sten guns besides rifles and other weapons. The three mile track leading to Kengnyu village was heavily obstructed with sharp bamboo ends, trenches were dug and booby traps laid. The column had to go down more than a thousand feet near the village through thick jungle in order to climb to the knoll for attack. It was a dark night and raining heavily.

Having crossed the valley Subedar Dambar Bahadur Rana boldly decided to attack the hostiles' defensive position through the belt of obstacles. After a quick reconnaissance he proceeded to make a gap through the belt. His men followed him and more than half the obstacles had been negotiated when the hostiles opened fire. Undaunted Subedar Dambar Bahadur charged the hostiles' position and killed one of the hostiles and wounded several others. He then led his platoon in the final assault which forced the hostiles to abandon their positions.

Throughout this engagement Subedar Dambar Bahadur Rana showed vigour and courage which was a fine example to the men under his command and to which the success of the engagement was undoubtedly due.

2. No. 44302 Jemadar MANBAHADUR PUN, 4 Bn., The Assam Rifles. (20th August 1956).

On 20th August 1956 Jemadar Manbahadur Pun, commanding No. 9 Platoon 4th Assam Rifles, in a pre-attack assignment was sent out from PESU with a small force of 15 ORs to reconnoitre an unfrequented route to CHILISO, where approximately one hundred hostiles were reported to have prepared a defensive position. When the force arrived in the vicinity of a hill feature Pt 6240 at about 0500 hrs. its forward scouts encountered small arms fire and arrows from hostiles at a distance of about 300 yards. Jemadar Manbahadur took the initiative and immediately launched an attack on the hostiles' position even though his party was numerically inferior and the hostiles were in a dominating position. The J.C.O. led his small group successfully and inflicted four

casualties, captured two 503 service rifles with plenty of ammunition and other weapons, without any casualty to his own men. The success achieved was entirely due to his leadership and personal courage.

3. No. 50898 Naik BIL BAHADUR THAPA, 5 Bn., The Assam Rifles. (27th May 1956).

On 27th May 1956, at 0600 hours 50898 Naik Bil Bahadur Thapa was leading a small patrol of 3 Other Ranks in the jungles near HOUPH in the Tuensang Frontier Division. They noticed a bunker and went forward to investigate when they were fired upon. There being no other patrol in the vicinity any help was out of the question. Without hesitation Naik Bil Bahadur Thapa charged the bunker through the hail of bullets and his men also rallied and charged with him. The hostiles, seeing their determination, fled into the thick jungle, leaving behind 2 Rifles, 5 grenades, 400 rounds of ammunition and an announcer's kit.

Naik Bil Bahadur Thapa showed great presence of mind and courage in this daring encounter.

4. No. 32746 L/Naik NAR BAHADUR CHETRI, 3 Bn., The Assam Rifles. (12th August 1956).

No. 32746 L/Naik Nar Bahadur Chetri was commanding a section in the rear when No. 16 Platoon of the 3rd Assam Rifles made an attack on SANGLAO village on the 12th of August 1956. As the hostiles opened heavy fire the platoon was pinned down. L/Naik Nar Bahadur on hearing the fire took his section to the left flank from where he brought heavy fire to bear on the hostiles, personally directing his Section's Bren Gun. The hostiles were taken by surprise but then concentrated their fire on his section. Undaunted, L/Naik Nar Bahadur ordered his section to charge and in the assault killed two hostiles and wounded many more. The hostiles realising the gravity of the situation fled from their position. L/Naik Nar Bahadur chased the fleeing hostiles for nearly a mile and succeeded in killing one more. He displayed magnificent leadership and courage in taking his section from a pinned down position to the flank and assaulting the hostiles' position when the rest of the platoon was yet to come up.

5. No. 33382 Rfn. LOK BAHADUR TAMANG, 3 Bn., The Assam Rifles. (12th August 1956).

On 12th August 1956, No. 2 Platoon of the 3 Assam Rifles, in which No. 33382 Rfn. Lok Bahadur Tamang was serving, went out to attack the main hostile Naga position at SANGLAO village in very heavy rain and must through thick jungle. The hostile sentries saw their movement when they were about four hundred yards away from the village and opened fire with Brens and rifles. The platoon was thereupon ordered to charge. Rifleman Lok Bahadur Tamang quickly went forward and charged the hostile bunker in the face of heavy fire. From point blank range the hostiles fired at him but missed. He then quickly lobbed a few grenades into the hostiles' bunker, killing two and wounding several others. His personal bravery and disregard for his personal safety was in the best traditions of the service.

6. No. 33537 Rfn. SALIGRAM RANA, 3 Bn., The Assam Rifles. (16th August 1956).

At Chokla Lu, on the 16th of August 1956, No. 33537 Rfn. Saligram Rana was the bomber of the leading section of No. 17 Platoon, 3rd Bn. Assam Rifles. His section was about fifty yards from a hostiles cave when the latter opened heavy fire upon it. The section was more or less pinned down and unless it could advance it was evident that the main body of the hostiles would escape. At this moment Rifleman Saligram Rana came up and fired two grenades into the hostiles' cave thus neutralizing their fire. This afforded an opportunity to the section to advance closer. Hardly had they advanced half the distance when the hostiles' Sten gun opened up again. Rfn. Saligram Rana leapt forward and threw a hand grenade killing the Sten Gunner on the spot. He thus enabled his platoon to achieve its objective. Rfn. Saligram Rana showed great bravery in this encounter.

A. V. PAI, Secy.

PLANNING COMMISSION

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 14th February 1959

No. PC(I)/11(a)/59.—With the commencement of work on the Third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has decided to reconstitute the Panel of Economists, first appointed vide Planning Commission Resolution No. PC(I)/II(1)/55, dated the 3rd March, 1955, to advise the Commission on the financial and economic problems relating to the Third Five Year Plan.

2. The constitution of the Panel of Economists will now be as follows:—

CHAIRMAN

Shri Morarji Desai—Minister of Finance.

Members

1. Shri J. J. Anjania—Economic Adviser, Planning Commission
2. Dr. R. Balakrishna—Professor of Economics, University of Madras, Madras.
3. Prof. M. L. Dantwala—Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.
4. Dr. A. K. Dasgupta—National Council of Applied Economic Research, Bombay Mutual Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
5. Shri B. N. Datar—Director (Labour & Employment) Planning Commission, New Delhi.
6. Dr. Bhabatosh Datta—Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Calcutta.
7. Prof. D. R. Gadgil—Director, Gokhale School of Economics & Politics, Poona.
8. Dr. B. N. Ganguli—Delhi School of Economics Delhi University, Delhi.
9. Prof. M. H. Gopal—Professor of Economics, Ford Foundation Unit, University of Madras, Madras.
10. Prof. D. Ghosh—Chairman, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
11. Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar—Department of Economics, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
12. Prof. D. G. Karve—"Suyog", Poona.
13. Dr. D. T. Lakdawala—Professor of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.
14. Dr. P. S. Lokanathan—Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, 5 B, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
15. Dr. B. K. Madan—Principal Economic Adviser, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
16. Prof. K. T. Merchant—Principal, Sydenham College, Bombay.
17. Dr. S. K. Muranjan—Member, Tariff Commission, C.G.O. Building, Queens Road, Bombay.
18. Prof. V. R. Pillai—Professor of Economics, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
19. Dr. K. N. Raj—Professor of Monetary Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi.
20. Dr. S. B. Rangnekar—Professor of Economics, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
21. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao—Vice Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.
22. Shri D. S. Savkar—Deputy Economic Adviser, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
23. Dr. S. R. Sen—Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
24. Prof. B. R. Shenoy—Professor of Economics, School of Social Sciences, University of Gujrat, Ahmedabad.
25. Dr. Baljit Singh—Professor of Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
26. Prof. C. N. Vakil—UNESCO Research Centre, Post Box No. 242, Calcutta.

Shri J. J. Anjania will be the Secretary of the Panel.

3. The Panel may for its work and study of the various problems co-opt other economists and statisticians and also form suitable working groups.

4. The Panel as a whole or in part may meet as often at New Delhi or any other place as may be decided upon by the Chairman or the Member-Secretary.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the Gazette of India.

VISHNU SAHAY, Secretary.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 14th February 1959

No. 1-EII(151)/57.—In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 189 [1-EII(151)/57] dated the 11th June, 1958, the President was pleased to appoint with effect from the 2nd January, 1958, Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar,

a Judge of the Madras High Court, to undertake the revision and redrafting of the Patents Bill and Designs Bill and to make recommendations for an amending legislation in this behalf. As the work is nearing completion and the whole time services of Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar are not required for the work, Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar has resumed his normal duties as Judge of the Madras High Court with effect from the 1st December, 1958.

2. The Government of India have, however, decided that the residual work in connection with the revision and redrafting of the Patents Bill and Designs Bill should be completed by Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar who has agreed to do the work along with his own normal duties.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and it be published in the Gazette of India.

S. RANGANATHAN, Secy.

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

NOTICE

Madras, the 24th January 1959

No. CCI/SPE/132/58/1103.—It is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel licence No. E.632211/58/EI/CI/P, dated the 16th January 1958 valued at Rs. 1,592 for the import of parts of watches from the Solt currency area except South Africa and Licence No. E. 633077/58/EI/CI/P, dated 22nd April 1958 valued at Rs. 1,592 for the import of parts of watches from the Solt currency area except South Africa, granted by the Controller of Imports & Exports, Pondicherry to M/s. Kuber & Co., 81 Vaisyal Street, Pondicherry, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras within 10 days from the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Kuber & Co., 81 Vaisyal Street, Pondicherry, or any Bank, or any other party who may be interested in them.

2. In view of what is stated above, M/s. Kuber & Co., 81, Vaisyal Street, Pondicherry, or any Bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licences Nos. E. 632211/58/EI/CI/P dated 16th January 1958 and E. 633077/58/EI/CI/P dated 22nd April 1958 are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licences.

K. RANGASWAMI,

Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 16th February 1959

No. F.19/3/57(CBG)-SII.—Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad is appointed Chairman of the Central Board of Geophysics with effect from 29th October, 1958 for the rest of the current term of the Board, vice Shri V. P. Sondhi, vacated.

HARI SHANKAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 11th February 1959

No. 1/27/58-FP.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 1/29/58 FP, dated the 5th February, 1959, the Central Government hereby re-constitutes the Film Advisory Board, Bombay with effect from the 16th February, 1959 and appoints the following as its members with effect from the same date:—

1. Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors—*Ex-officio* Chairman.
2. Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay—*Ex-officio* member.
3. Shrimati Leela Jog, Member, Bombay Advisory Panel, Central Board of Film Censors.
4. Dr. D. G. Vyas
5. Shri D. N. Marshall
6. Shri M. B. Billimoria
7. Shri G. C. Banerjee

V. P. PANDIT, Under Secy,

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi-2, the 11th February, 1959

No. 1-9-59-Com. I.—In pursuance of the provisions of Clause 4 of Bye-Law XII of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, the Central Government hereby publish the following audit report and accounts of "Receipts and Expenditure" of the Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1958 :—

PART I

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Opening balance	2,42,912.66	(a) Administration of the Society	80,734.76
(a) Money received from the Government of India	2,00,000.00	(b) Measures taken in connection with work on improvement of the cultivation of arecanut	1,66,514.74
(b) Other monies received by the Society	21,307.31	(c) Measures taken in connection with work on the development and improvement of arecanut and its products in India	22,614.04
(c) Interest received from investment of such monies as aforesaid	(d) Measures taken in connection with improvement in marketing of arecanuts and its products	28,424.27
(d) Miscellaneous (a) Advances recovered	36,715.51	(e) Miscellaneous (Advances Recoverable)	43,292.21
(b) Gain due to conversion	00.06		
		Closing balance	3,41,580.02
GRAND TOTAL	5,00,935.54	GRAND TOTAL	5,00,935.54

PART II

2. Opening balance	(—)1,236.12	(a) Administration of the Society	11,576.97
(a) Money received from the Government of India	23,852.09	(b) Measures taken in connection with work on improvement of the cultivation of arecanut	1,324.22
(b) Other monies received by the Society	738.50	(c) Measures taken in connection with work on the development and improvement of arecanut and its products in India	9,691.28
(c) Interest received on investment of such monies as aforesaid	(d) Measures taken in connection with improvement in marketing of arecanuts and its products	762.00
(d) Miscellaneous	(e) Miscellaneous
TOTAL	23,354.47		23,354.47

(Sd.) K. VENUGOPAL,
Head Assistant
Indian Central Arecanut Committee.

(Sd.) B. S. VARADARAJAN,
Secretary,
Indian Central Arecanut Committee.

Checked and found correct subject to remarks
in the Report attached.

(Sd.) K. HARIHARA IYER,
Assistant Accounts Officer.

3. Audit Report on the Accounts of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Kozhikode for the year, 1957-58 :—

- (a) The accounts of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee for the year 1957-58 were audited during the period from 17-9-58 to 23-9-58 (except 21-9-58).
- (b) Shri B. S. Varadarajan held the office of the Secretary, Indian Central Arecanut Committee during the period covered in audit. He continues in that office to date.
- (c) A statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Committee for the year 1957-58 is attached.
- (d) In respect of expenditure met from grants, the certificates of audit from the respective Audit officers are due as detailed below :—

Serial No.	Year	Name of the institution to which grant was paid	Amount
			Rs.
1.	1954-55	Maharashtra Association for the cultivation of Science	5,000
2.	..	Collection of Statistics in Mysore	5,000
3.	1956-57	Jorhat Nursery, Assam	4,000
4.	..	Arecanut Nursery, West Bengal	9,000
5.	..	Research Station in Mysore	51,400
6.	..	Research Station in Ollurkara	5,000
7.	..	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science	3,800
8.	..	Spraying and Manuring in Kerala	5,000
9.	1957-58	Gauhati University	6,859.87
10.	..	Central Leather Research Institute	4,370.03
11.	..	Andhra University	6,625.43
12.	..	Aligarh University	3,500.71
13.	..	Forest Research Institute	1,258.71
14.	..	Arecanut Nursery in Assam	3,947.81

Serial No.	Year	Name of the institution to which grant was paid	Amount
15.	..	Arecanut Nursery in West Bengal	Rs. 735.30
16.	..	Arecanut Nursery in Andhra	10,725.47
17.	..	Regional Research Station, Thirthahalli	6,982.95
18.	..	Regional Research Station in Ollukkara in Kerala	803.17
19.	..	Regional Research Station at Sakthigopal in Orissa	4,000.00
20.	..	Scheme for investigation of 'Band' disease conducted by the Bombay Government Department of Agriculture	7,500.00
21.	..	Scheme for investigation of 'Band' disease conducted by the Maharashtra Association for the cultivation of Science, Poona	10,000.00
22.	..	Scheme for spraying and manuring of areca palms in Kerala	5,000.00
23.	..	Scheme for investigation of Hidimundige disease of areca palm in Mysore State	5,000.00
24.	..	Kumaranellur Co-operative Marketing Society	2,257.87
25.	..	Scheme for conducting a Market Survey	12,000.00
26.	..	Nedumangad Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society	700.000
27.	..	Talappilli Taluk Arecanut Co-operative Society, Pazhanji	1,600.00

PART II SCHEMES

28.	..	Calcutta Chemicals Ltd.	2,000.00
29.	..	Delhi University	1,213.40
30.	..	Grants to Dr. Mrs. P. Baruah, Cotton College, Gauhati	1,500.00
31.	..	Grants to Kerala University	2,083.33
32.	..	Arkalgud Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Mysore State	762.00

These are awarded. Other minor defects observed are detailed in the audit notes issued separately to the Committee.

(Sd.)
Assistant Accounts Officer.
AJUDHIA PRASADA,
Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 12th February 1959

No. 1-6/58-Soil Cons.(Pl).—The Government of India have decided that the Deputy Financial Adviser under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will now serve as financial representative on the Central Soil Conservation Board.

2. This Ministry's Resolutions No. 1-11/54-Soil Cons. dated 24/30-11-54 and No. 1-6/58-Soil Cons.(Pl) dated 19-12-58 are hereby cancelled.

B. D. KAPUR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & SUPPLY

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 31st January 1959

No. HIL-5(27)/57-HIV-(i).—In partial modification of this Ministry's Resolution No. H 4(8)/54 dated the 9th July, 1954, regarding the creation of the National Buildings Organisation, it has now been decided that the composition of the Standing Committee of the National Buildings Organisation shall be as follows, until further orders:—

Chairman

To be nominated by the Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply.

Members

- (1) Director, Scientific and Industrial Research or his representative
- (2) Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D.
- (3) Chief Engineers in charge of building construction in the States. (They will be treated as members of the National Building Council if they are nominated by the Housing Ministers of their respective States, to act as their alternates on the Council).
- (4) Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.
- (5) Housing Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.
- (6) Director (Civil Engineering), Railway Board.
- (7) Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.

- (8) President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.
- (9) Deputy Director General (Public Health Engineering), Ministry of Health.
- (10) Director, Indian Standards Institution.
- (11) Not more than 6 members to be co-opted by the Committee from business, industry or private institutions, for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to—

- (1) Director, N.B.O., New Delhi.
- (2) Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi.
- (3) All State Governments—(Housing Secretaries)
- (4) Housing Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.
- (5) Director (Civil Engineering), Railway Board.
- (6) Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.
- (7) President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun
- (8) Deputy Director General (Public Health Engineering), Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi
- (9) Director, Indian Standards Institution.
- (10) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.
- (11) Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.
- (12) Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
- (13) Ministry of Irrigation & Power.
- (14) Ministry of Health.
- (15) Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).
- (16) Ministry of Defence
- (17) Ministry of Transport & Communications (Department of Transport)
- (18) Ministry of Food & Agriculture
- (19) Ministry of Finance (I. & W. Branch).
- (20) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi.
- (21) F. A. C. I & W.).

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

R. F. ISAR, Jt. Secy.

